

Announcements.

DAKIN'S
UNRIVALLED OLD
SCOTCH WHISKY.A BLEND OF THE FINEST WHISKIES
of the Scotch Whisky produce.Thoroughly Matured.
Per Bottle \$1. 5. LD ONLY BY
Per Dozen \$10.DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS,
andAERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS,
HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.)

HONGKONG, 23rd July, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY
is replete with the best machinery, embodying
all the latest improvements in the trade.The greatest attention has been paid to ap-
pliances for ensuring purity in the Water supply,
to secure which we have added a Condenser
capable of supplying us with 3,000 gallons of distilled
water a day, and are now in a position to compete
in quality with the best English Makers. Our
Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.
The purest ingredients only are used, and the
utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the
manufacture throughout.For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and
placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and
the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties
when received in good order.Counterfeit Order Books supplied on applica-
tion.COAST PORT ORDERS,
whenever practicable, are despatched by first
steamer leaving after receipt of order.Our Registered Telegraphic Address is,
"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."
And all signed messages addressed thus
will receive prompt attention.The following is a List of Waters always
kept ready in Stock:—PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SALTZ WATERLITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE.No Credit given for bottles that are
dirty, or preny, or that appear to have been used
for any other purpose than that of containing
Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used
again by us.WATSON'S
PURE FRUIT CORDIALS.
Prepared from the Juice of the finest selected
Fresh Ripe Fruit.Raspberry Black Currant
Strawberry Red Currant
Damson Orleans PlumPine Apple
Moroila Cherry
Lime Fruit, &c.A table-spoonful (more or less according to
taste) added to a tumbler of plain or aerated
water forms a delicious beverage. The addition
of Wines or Spirits produce excellent and piquant
results.Price, 75 Cents per Bottle, or \$7.50 per dozen
Case Assorted.RASPBERRY SYRUP
STRAWBERRY SYRUP
RASPBERRY VINE AR
For imparting a delicious flavour to
AERATED WATERS,
SUMMER DRINKS, &c., &c.Sole Agents for Hongkong and China for
MONTSEKAT LIME FRUIT JUICE
CORDIALS.A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, August 31st.

The Queen's speech proroguing Parliament
stated that nothing has happened to diminish
the confident hope of unbroken European peace,
and that Her Majesty was thankful to recognise
signs of growing prosperity on all sides.

THE NETHERLANDS.

THE HAGUE, August 31st.

The President of the First Chamber has died
suddenly.
[The deceased President, Baron W. A. A. J.
Schimmelpenninck van der Oye, has for many
years been a prominent statesman in Holland.]

THE STRIKE IN LONDON.

LONDON, September 1st.

One hundred and fifty thousand men met
to-day in Hyde Park. The proceedings were
orderly and the speakers declared that the strike
would continue until the demands of the workers
were granted.
A large collection was made in aid of the
strikers.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We would remind our readers that Professor
Ruchwaldy and his company will perform at the
City Hall to-night.A regular meeting of St. John Lodge, No.
618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall,
Zeland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock
precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.The hearing of the libel action, *R. Fraser-
Smith v. G. Marry Bain*, has been definitely
fixed for Tuesday next.Two Korean ponies arrived at Shanghai the
other day. One of them, full grown, is only two
feet three inches in height.Messrs. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the
Oman Steamship Co.'s steamer *Palamed* left
Singapore yesterday afternoon for this port, and
is due on the 16th inst.Tava natters ascribe the loss of the steamship
Comba, to her stranding on a reef, on which a
subsequent storm wrecked her. A large portion
of her cargo was stolen by natives in the neigh-
bourhood.We note that Mr. S. Parkhill, Tide-surveyor and
Harbour Master at Pagoda Anchorage, has been
transferred to a similar position at Chefoo, and
Mr. H. A. McInnes, from Chinkiang, takes his
place at Pagoda Anchorage.We understand that the labour question in
British North Borneo is becoming more serious
every day, and that active steps to meet the
difficulty must be taken very soon, or the pro-
gress of the country will be greatly hampered.At the Police Court to-day Mr. Robinson
had before him a coolie who was banished for five
years on the 20th September, 1884. He returned
twenty days too soon, and, getting into trouble
was arrested, and his premature advent discover-
ed. He was committed for trial.Following the example of Hongkong, the
Singapore people are to have a switchback rail-
way, a site having been secured in the People's
Park, where work has already commenced. This
railway will be the longest of its kind in the
East, and it will be supported by a variety of
other recreative amusements.The San Francisco *Weekly Commercial News*
of August 9th says:—Captain Smith of the
steamer *Arabia* has made a record to be proud
of, namely 22 days from Hongkong and 133 days
from Yokohama. It is close on to the best
passage made to eastward, and his official log
alone will determine whether or not it is the best.The *Shen Pao* hears that the first section of
the railway to connect Hankow with Lu-kow Chiao
near Peking, namely the section from Lu-kow
Chiao to Pao-tung Fu, is expected to be taken in
hand next spring, as soon as the frost ceases.
The route will be surveyed this year. The pro-
posal of Chang Chih-tung, the new Viceroy of
Hukwang, to raise Tls. 2,000,000 from the public
for the issue of shares, has received the Imperial
approval.There is a goodly crop of first-class donkeys in
this colony, but the long-eared screamer who
sends us our "Express" of yesterday marked in
red ink, in which by the dropping out of the
figure "4" Selamas are quoted \$1 per share,
and facetiously asks us to offer some shares at
that figure to take "public greediness," takes
the cake, likewise the baker. Unluckily, this
specimen of the common or garden fool
does not favor us with his name, otherwise we
should be only too happy to immortalize him;
but at all events, this modern Bottom will know
what we think of his would-be cleverness.Apropos of the rendition case that has been oc-
cupying the attention and time of Acting Magistrate
Robinson at the Police Court lately, we are
informed that for the first prisoner, Ng Lam
Chi, a reward of a thousand taels has been
offered by the Chinese Government for his
arrest "dead or alive," and that there are about
fourteen cons against him in the Chinese courts
for murder and piracy committed during the last
five years within the jurisdiction of China. This
explains why the Chinese officials are so anxious
to obtain his rendition. He is a native of Swatow,
anything but a beauty to look at, and he is
credited with having shot twice at a detective
who tried to arrest him here last May. All the
same, Mr. Ng Lam Chi must not be handed
over to the tender mercies of the Cantonese
authorities unless a genuine *prima facie* case is
made out.The *Strait Times* of the 7th inst. says:—It
is to be observed from our advertising columns
that yesterday Messrs. Roddy and Davidson, on
behalf of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, pre-
sented to the Supreme Court a petition for the
winding up of the Rawang Mining Co. The
petition will be heard on the 23rd inst. It is
rumored that certain Chinese capitalists are
considering the ways and means of acquiring the
mine. If they buy it, they will probably make
money out of it, for undeniably the tin is there
in quantity. There is also talk of a European
company being formed to buy the Rawang Mines,
and to be run under the supervisory direction of
Mr. Parkyn, an English mining expert. In any
case, it cannot matter very much to the present
Rawang shareholders, for there is a \$20,000
deficit, and expenses are running on, so that from
a sale they could not derive any benefit, unless
the price obtained was in excess of \$5,000.We take the following from Messrs. Wheelock
& Co.'s Shanghai Freight Market Report of
Sept. 9th:—Since the date of our last circular
we have no new feature to note in the homeward
freight market, rates for both London and New
York having been maintained. Coastwise—For Wuhu and Whampoa, some settlements
have been made by the regular liners, but no
outside charters have yet been effected. For
Nagasaki-Shanghai, there is a demand for small
craft at current rates. For London, via usual
ports of call and Suez Canal: The P. & O.
steamer *Shanghai* is on the berth and will sail
on 11th inst. The O. S. S. Co. steamer *Titan* is
also advertised to leave on 14th inst. Rates
of freight 30s. per ton of 40 cubic feet. The
C. S. M. S. Co. steamer *Ningchow*, due from
Japan shortly, will load at current rates. For
New York, via usual ports of call and Suez
Canal: The Union liner *Albatross* occupies
the berth and will sail on 11th inst. via
Amoy. Rate of freight 40s. for Tea and 45s.
for Braid. The steamer *Albatross* will follow. Via
Cape: The American barque *Occidental* sails
about 15th inst. calling in at Hongkong to
complete her loading. The American barque
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London via Suez Canal: O. S. S. Co's steamer
Bellerophon 28th ultimo; *Shire* line *Car-*
markenshire 31st ultimo; *Ben Line* *Hingloa* 1st
inst. and O. S. S. Co's *Helios* 3rd inst. via
Suez 1st. The Union liner *Albatross* occupies
the berth and will sail on 11th inst. via
Amoy. Rate of freight 40s. for Tea and 45s.
for Braid. The steamer *Albatross* will follow. Via
Cape: The American barque *Occidental* sails
about 15th inst. calling in at Hongkong to
complete her loading. The American barque
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Cape: The American barque *Occidental* sails
about 15th inst. calling in at Hongkong to

open negotiations in regard to the Behring Sea fishery question.

The *St. James' Gazette* states that the Government of Bombay has been offered to the Earl of Coventry.

The India Council Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons yesterday.

Mr. George Campbell complained of reprisals being made at Sunkin. Sir James Fergusson, in reply, said that it was impossible to prevent the "friendly" defending themselves against the attacks of predatory tribes.

The dock labourers on strike are intimidating those who are not striking. A meeting of strikers will be held in Hyde Park to-day.

Continuous unsettled weather is retarding the harvest in England.

In consequence of a rise in the price of cotton, many mills in Lancashire are working half time.

Mr. Palmer, Accountant-General at Cairo, has succeeded Sir Edgar Vincent as Financial Adviser to the Khedive.

The Russian expedition under Pevtsov, which was proceeding to Tibet, has been stopped by the Chinese authorities in Kashgar.

August 27th.

The men on strike in London, number one hundred and thirty thousand. All branches of labour, connected with the port of London are comprised among them, and are daily joining the movement. The markets are paralysed in consequence of the strike. The workers at King's Cross coal depots, the South Metropolitan Gas works, and the employees of the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, have all struck work. The dock labourers have agreed to a manifesto urging those unconnected with shipping to resume work. Mr. Burns, the Socialist leader, is negotiating with the Dock Companies on behalf of the dock labourers.

Messrs. O'Brien and Gilhooly, who have been tried on a charge of criminal conspiracy for inducing Mr. Smith Barry's tenants on Clonsilla estate not to pay rent, have been sentenced, the former to two months' imprisonment, the latter to six weeks' imprisonment. Mr. O'Brien was conveyed to Cork, refusing to give bail for his good behaviour for one year. Mr. Gilhooly was bailed.

August 28th.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir John Gorst submitted the India budget, and said that the increase in the Salt revenue was due to traders placing stocks of salt in bond, in anticipation of a reduction in the tax on that article. The increase in the tax on salt has effected no change in the consumption. A further outlay of Rs. 750,000 was necessary for frontier railways, and Rs. 250,000 for defences. Sir John said there was no fear of a renewed Indian, since the armed policy of the Indian Government is to encourage the financial, legislative, and administrative independence of the provinces. The conversion of 4 per cent. securities would effect a saving of £250,000 annually.

Mr. Bradbush advocated the abolition of the duty on silver plate, and alleged that the Famine Fund had not been honestly disbursed.

Sir Roper Lethbridge spoke in favour of a Royal Commission being appointed to enquire into the Government of India.

Sir John Gorst, in reply, explained that the surplus of the Famine Fund had been spent on railways, irrigation and in reduction of debt, and in lessening the chance of famine by assisting the transport of food. He hoped soon to be able to announce the abolition of the Outsell system. The Bengal Government, he said, had agreed to provide the land for the Umballa-Delhi Railway, and the line would be worked by the East India Railway, which would receive one-half of the gross receipts, but no other subsidy. After twenty-five years, the Government would be entitled to purchase the line on a twenty-five years' purchase, based on the average revenue of the last five years.

Lord Cross, in reply to a question in the House of Lords, said the Government had no intention of annexing Cashmere, and hoped that the Maharajah would resume his power as soon as the situation in that quarter had been remedied. The Directors of the different London Dock Companies held a meeting yesterday, at which it was decided to refuse to grant the demands of the labourers, that they should be paid six pence an hour, and that their daily payment should not be less than two shillings. The Directors also refused to abolish the system of contract labour.

The coal-heavers and carmen at the railway depots at King's Cross, and St. Pancras have struck. The strike movement is generally extending.

In the House of Commons Mr. Matthews, replying to a question, said that no organised intimidation existed, but that great pressure was being brought to bear on those who had not yet struck. He hoped that rational arrangements would soon be effected.

AN EPISODE OF THE MANCHU CONQUEST.

Hung Cheng-chow was one of the highest officers of State in the reign of Chung-chen, the last of the Ming Emperors. About five years before Li Tai-ching's host of rebels entered Peking, Hung commanded the Chinese troops on the North-east frontier, where the invasions of the Manchus had to be resisted. He not only effectively protected the frontier of the Empire, but succeeded in driving the Manchus back into the very heart of their own country. But there, on the river Lin, not far from Moukden, his good fortune forsook him; in a bloody battle the Chinese army succumbed to the swords and arrows of the Manchus, and Hung himself fell alive, into the enemy's hands. Great was the joy of the Manchus in securing their most formidable antagonist; the cry for his blood was general, and Hung himself, of course, expected nothing less than to pay the forfeit of his life for his misfortune in war. Such, however, was by no means the intention of Tai-tung, the then grand duke and leader of the Manchus, who had actual founder of the present Imperial house of Tai-tung. Sternly he reproved those of his confederates and followers who wished to impose on him a policy dictated by a short-sighted craving for revenge, the execution of which would, probably, at the time, have gratified nobody more than Hung himself. For had not the Ming Emperor, on hearing of the lost battle, bemoaned the supposed death of his faithful Minister? and had not his memory been honoured by everything a grateful Sovereign and country could do? Hung could never hope for a more glorious opportunity of dying. But whatever might have been Hung's wishes and feelings, his life was spared by Tai-tung, who kept him in honourable custody, providing him with every comfort and attention. Often Tai-tung sent messages to Hung inviting him to enter his service and become his adviser. Hung sternly rejected all such overtures, and even went so far as to revile his conqueror, for the purpose, it would appear, of provoking his anger so that he might order the despatch of his faithful prisoner.

After many vain attempts had been made to conciliate the victim, Tai-tung heard one day from a messenger whom he had employed to visit the prisoner, that Hung had been found brushing the dust off his clothes. This simple circumstance was interpreted by Tai-tung as a

sign that Hung had abandoned the idea of dying, and he thereupon resolved on visiting the prisoner in person. He accordingly entered at night into Hung's apartment. Taking no notice of his visitor, Hung remained seated, with his eyes fixed on the ground. Tai-tung was patient. He looked a long time at his captive foe, and then remarking that he was but lightly clad for the prevailing cold, Tai-tung took off his own fur coat and put it on the shoulders of his prisoner, saying, "I cannot bear to see my future teacher shivering before my eyes." Hung Cheng-chow, taken aback by this unexpected kindness on the part of his old enemy, lifted his eyes, looked long and earnestly at Tai-tung, then sunk on his knees and exclaimed: "I am now indeed conquered, and I am henceforth your faithful servant."

Elated by his success in gaining over the celebrated Chinese Minister as a friend and adviser, Tai-tung ordered great festivities in honour of the occasion. But rendered jealous by the honours which were successively heaped by Tai-tung on Hung, many of the Manchus were unable to restrain their feelings, and expressed their discontent whenever occasion offered. Tai-tung bore with this patiently and leniently, but at last, when the clamour of his followers became too loud, he broke silence and addressed the chiefs thus:

"So you are jealous of Hung Cheng-chow! And you want to conquer China! Well, but have we not tried to do it often already, and have we ever succeeded? The truth of the matter is, we are but blind men, not knowing where and how to strike in order to make China our own. Yet you now blame me for having found a safe guide. Who, among you all, can tell us how to gain what is the grand object of our ambition? Are you then too foolish to reproach me for having discovered the man who can and will direct our strong arms, our swords, bows and arrows, and lead us where to strike?"

The confederated chiefs were silenced, and in a very few years after, they conquered China, mainly led by Hung's sagacious advice and keen foresight. Tai-tung himself, like Moses, never entered the promised land; he had to leave the actual invasion to his brethren, and to his son the final consummation of his plans. But Tai-tung was right in his anticipations, and his successors to the present day have acted loyally on the great example set them of generosity to the conquered, and of broad imperial statesmanship, which has converted quondam enemies into permanent friends.—*Chinese Times.*

ON THE NORTHERN CRUISE.

(FROM A NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Hakodadi, August 26th.

The fleet left Hakodadi for Akishino the 19th. The weather was indifferent. The first day at sea was, of course, devoted to steam tactics—"steam antics" as they are called by the more flippant—so that no great progress was made. Next day fog reigned supreme; speed was reduced, and from every ship the siren lifted up her charming voice and went at regular and self-recurring intervals. It was not until 2 p.m. on the 21st that the fleet once more sailed. There we found the *Albatross*, which had been sent on before, ensconced in the most comfortable corner of that comfortable bay. It was raining hard when we anchored, and the weather became worse in the afternoon. Before eight bells, half a gale of wind was blowing, and the rain came down in torrents. How we did roll! Cabin ornaments went flying about as if we were in the open sea. Going on shore was out of the question, so we let go another anchor, and like that experienced sailor, St. Paul, wished for the day. When it came, it ushered in weather as perfect as any could desire. The bright sun shone up the beautiful woods of Akishino, and the light mist rapidly floating away, threw a fairy glamour over the exquisite scenery. Akishino is a little town at the foot of thickly wooded hills. It is one of the nurseries of the Japanese Government, but, hitherto, has not been thriving quite so vigorously as was expected. Still, it will probably be an important place some day. At present there are not more than three or four hundred people, and the delicious quiet of the surrounding country is almost unbroken. The Ainu are in a minority, and are mostly to be found in a few small outlying villages. In many respects, they are an interesting race, and much finer, physically than the Japanese; as a rule they have blue eyes, but their hair is of the same colour as that of the latter race. They seldom allow the scissors of the barber to touch their tangled locks, and this perhaps accounts for the appellation, "Ainu Ainos." The vulgar idea that their bodies are entirely covered with long hair is a misconception, or, at any rate, a gross exaggeration. They have the reputation of being far more honest and truthful than the Japanese. Their mode of dress is simple; but, for this their more civilized successors are in great part responsible, as they pay them for their savage produce in *saki*. However, we as a nation, cannot afford to throw stones. Are not some of our traders quite as immoral when they buy valuable articles from ignorant savages with glass beads, and penny looking-glasses? The Ainu women have a curious habit of tattooing a bow-shaped border round the mouth. It does not look so ugly as it sounds. I remember seeing a pretty Ainu girl last year, whose good looks were not at all impaired by the rather suggestive bow-shaped pattern round her sweet young lips. I hope, by this time, she has got an arrow into the heart of some long-haired admirer, and pinned him to her apron strings for ever and a day.

Our stay at Akishino was too short to give much opportunity for ethnological research. We departed at 4 p.m. on the day after our arrival. It seemed truly shabby to disappoint the hopes of the natives. No doubt they expected us to remain a few days, and hoped to dispose of some part of their vast stock of oysters. What a goodly, too oyster-eating Englishmen would have been to them! If the fleet had but remained for a week or two—Unfortunately, on this occasion the programme proved inflexible. There was nothing for it, but to "up" anchor, and leave with regret one of the prettiest places in Japan. Next morning the fleet dispersed in all directions for target practice, and did not re-assemble till about three in the afternoon. On Saturday afternoon, we anchored in Hakodadi Harbour. To-day it is raining and blowing, so we shall probably not leave for Otaru till to-morrow or next day.—*N. C. Daily News.*

SOME POPULAR MISTAKEN SYMPTOMS.

A common expression is, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing." Another kindred expression is, "The man who doctors himself has a fool for a patient." While these proverbs contain a few grains of the truth, they are by no means to be rendered literally. Occasionally, are encountered people who have acquired some little knowledge of medicine, and are led in consequence to much overrate their abilities, and they presume to practice on themselves and on others in ailments which only an educated physician can properly treat. This class is mostly made up of nurses of "ye olden time." They, however, as a rule, use almost entirely domestic remedies, which do little harm, if they do no good. It is in the diagnosis that they most often fail, and hence occasion many serious results. An

instance occurs to the writer, which will serve as an illustration. A child of 8 years was recently taken ill with throat trouble. Several elderly neighbors dropped in, and gave opinions as to the character of the disease. With singular unanimity they expressed themselves as sure the little patient had cancer of the throat. They were positive that this diagnosis was correct, because they "saw white spots on the tonsils." Naturally, enough the parents felt no uneasiness at first, but as the child grew worse, after two or three days the family physician was sent for. He found the case to be one of diphtheria in the most malignant form. The disease was so far advanced that treatment was of no avail, and death occurred. One would naturally say, in this instance, that a little knowledge had proved a dangerous thing, yet the terrible result was far from being attributable to a "little," it was due to an absence of any knowledge—to utter ignorance. And it is generally found that, instead of a little knowledge of diseases proving dangerous and leading its possessor to toll with life, it far oftener lessens his conceit and opens to him dangers which he will never risk.

"The man who doctors himself has a fool for a patient." This is true in actual disease or severe derangements, but there are many trifling ailments which can be overcome with simple means, with which every one should be familiar. In constipation, for instance, remedies are found on the table; in other words, the trouble can, in nearly all cases, be overcome by properly regulating the diet.

Dietetic treatment is often all that is necessary in numerous ailments, and surely it can safely be applied by a man possessing a reasonable amount of intelligence. To keep within the limits of safety, one must draw the line at drugs. They should not be used except by those who have a full knowledge of their action. Very many people are unmindful of the dangers of "physic tipping," and do themselves much harm by it. All medicines are dangerous unless taken under proper conditions and in correct doses. Chlorate of potash, which is a popular remedy for sore throat, is considered harmless, and is, therefore, often taken in much too large quantities. Death in consequence of an overdose occurred in this city some years ago. Hence, in attempting self-treatment, let drugs alone, is a rule which will do well to observe. All things considered, it cannot be, by any means, held that a little knowledge of medicines is a dangerous thing. And instead of discouraging the non-professional against studying the causes, nature and symptoms of the disease, he should be encouraged to do so, for more reasons than we have already given.

"My kidneys are troubling me" is a complaint which one frequently hears made. Probably there are no organs in the body which are so frequently accused of being treacherous than the kidneys, a fact due to a general ignorance of the symptoms which they excite when disturbed or diseased. Doubtless more than nine-tenths of all the cases which the patients themselves believe to be kidney trouble are actually due to disorders of the liver and stomach. A cloudiness of the excretion is assumed to be evidence of kidney disturbance, and yet that appearance is much the oftener noted in patients who are simply bilious. In fact, in kidney trouble alone, unless of an acute character, the excretion is seldom cloudy. When the bladder is affected then that change is noted. Persons who sleep in cool rooms in winter are frequently disturbed by the thick appearance of the excretion, and led to dose themselves, notwithstanding the fact that they are feeling well. That condition observed is really of no consequence, and appears—in health—the solid constituents are simply precipitated by the action of cold and readily dissolved again if heat is applied. A sediment in the excretion is common in hot weather and generally appears during the subsidence of a febrile attack, even if slight. Another symptom, which is almost always construed as an evidence of "kidney trouble," is a pain in the back. That is a very common error. Pain may occur in disease of the kidney, but it rarely does so, and hence alone the symptom is really of very little importance. In hot weather the quantity of fluid passed is much less than in cold weather, unless liquids in a proportionately greater quantity are taken into the stomach. A quart and one pint is about the normal for twenty-four hours. If the quantity falls much below that, and no reason such as we have stated appears for it, then it is evident that the kidneys are less active than they should be. The popular remedy in those cases is gin, which cannot be sanctioned. Another is sweet spirit of opium. A few correct doses of that, taken at intervals, can do no harm. From one-half to one teaspoonful in a tumbler of water is the dose for an adult, and it may be repeated, if needed, every three or four hours until three or four doses have been taken. Prolonged use is quite certain to upset the stomach. Better than either of these, to stimulate the action of the kidneys, is cream of tartar water. The proper way to prepare it is this: To a quart of boiling water add a tablespoonful of cream of tartar, the juice of one lemon and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Let it stand on ice until cool. If this is taken freely, it will have the desired effect. The kidneys fail to properly perform the function in certain diseases—as typhoid fever—aside from those of the kidneys themselves. Occasionally in persons who feel well those organs appear to be slightly in trouble for a day or two at a time, and then the trouble passes off. Only in such cases is self-treatment justifiable. If the derangement lasts for a longer time or the patient is otherwise ailing, a physician must be consulted, for there is danger in delay.

Being obliged to get up often at night is considered by many an evidence of kidney disorder. That need points to the bladder as the seat of the disturbance, and if continuous the advice of a physician is imperative. An excessive action of the kidneys, much above the normal quantity stated, if resistant for several weeks, would indicate diabetes. Occasionally the quantity is much increased without that disease being present, but only for a short time—a day or two—unless the quantity of fluids taken is unusually large. Greater activity of the kidneys is quite a common symptom in recovery from a bilious attack, and the patient always feels better for it.

Incontinence is also considered to be a sign of "kidney trouble," and yet it is not; it indicates an affection in or about the bladder. In adults this trouble is rare, except in spinal and bladder diseases. It is largely confined to children. It is well to say here that people generally do not know, and it is often difficult for the physician to convince them, that this disturbance is usually very hard to cure. The little ones are usually severely blamed, until at last the parents realize that they have been unjust. Then they consult a physician, and the case being of long standing, and the parents more obstinate, they are quite certain to feel disappointed if the gain is slow. The child should be awakened when its parents retire. It should also be urged to correct the habit, but it must not be too severely condemned and whipping is altogether wrong unless there is positive evidence that the child is actually lazy and indifferent to its fault. Cold feet are among its contributing causes, and therefore must be seen to. Of course the little patient will need to be under the care of a physician, who should not be blamed if improvement is slow, and a cure is even impossible. They may be expected in time, but as we have stated, its coming is disappointingly slow in the foregoing.

From what has been said in the foregoing it will be seen that what are generally accepted as symptoms of "kidney trouble," with but few exceptions, do not point to those organs, but originate in some other part of the system. Knowing this fact, many people who are now made anxious by their fears must find no little relief. For obvious reasons this subject is one which is discussed with some hesitation, and therefore is too often neglected. But its great importance must not be overlooked.

The true symptoms of kidney disease are not many but they are very different from those which are generally accepted. The term "Bright's disease" is used to designate a variety of important changes in the kidney. It may be acute or chronic. The first symptom which usually appears in an acute attack is dropsy, which exhibits itself by a slight puffiness of the eyelids and around the eyes. At the same time there is more or less fever which, in some cases, precedes by chills or chilly sensations. There are also loss of appetite, thirst, great restlessness, headache and occasionally pain in the loins. Nausea and vomiting are frequently early symptoms. The kidneys are inactive, the quantity of excretion is usually scanty, and at times has a smoky appearance. These are the principal signs which are manifested in an acute attack of "Bright's disease." As a rule, the chronic form of this disease begins slowly, stealing on, as it were, insidiously. Probably, in a large proportion of cases, it exists for many months before it is discovered, and in the mean time the victims consider themselves perfectly well. Often the first signs to excite uneasiness, are a general loss of strength and a growing paleness or sallowness of complexion. There is also a disinclination to exertion, fatigue being common. Occasionally the first symptom is dropsy, appearing in a puffiness under the eyes, or a slight swelling of the feet and ankles. This is a prominent symptom in some cases, but in others, it is never very marked. In all forms of Bright's disease symptoms referable to the digestive system are more or less pronounced; indigestion or dyspeptic disorder is common. Headache is also an exceedingly common symptom, and often it is one of the first to appear. A frequent complaint is trouble with the sight, which suffers slow impairment, and the patient eventually has recourse to glasses.

These are in brief some of the early signs of "Bright's disease." As will appear, they are not distinctive, for none of them point directly to the kidneys. The most accomplished physician can not depend upon these or other symptoms alone; he would need surer evidence before he told a person his kidneys were affected. The only certain means is chemical analysis and microscopic examination of the secretion. The public should remember this one important fact, and never accept a physician's opinions as of value until he has secured this positive proof.—*Boston Herald.*

Today's Advertisements.

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zeland Street, THIS EVENING, the 11th inst., at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1889. [1110]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zeland Street, on MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1889. [1112]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship "HAIPHONG,"

Captain Harris, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 10 A.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1889. [1117]

Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "ARABIC,"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 28th September, at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and the same will be received at the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco, \$225.00

To San Francisco and return, 393.75

available for 6 months.

To Liverpool, 325.00

To London, 325.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates.

Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (on the same vessel) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 304, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1889. [1122]

Today's Advertisements.

HONGKONG PUBLIC SCHOOL.

(ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.)

THE CHRISTMAS TERM will commence on MONDAY, September 16th, at NINE A.M.

NEW PUPILS will be Admitted on SATURDAY, September 14th, at TEN A.M.

C. J. HATEMAN, Head Master.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1889. [1113]

THE SHAM-HEEN HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for WORK to be DONE IN ALTERING and EXTENDING the BUILDING known as Concordia Hall, on SHAM-HEEN LOR No. 79, to adapt the same for the requirements of a First-Class Hotel for the above Company.

The Plans and Specifications, and all further information from the Company Architect, Mr. ST. JOHN H. HANCOCK, 3, Beaconsfield Arcade.

To whom Sealed Tenders should be sent (marked "TENDER SHAM-HEEN HOTEL") not later than 10 A.M. on the 5th inst.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1889. [1113]

NOTICE.

DURING my Temporary absence in Japan, I have Authorized Mr. KENNETH ARTHUR STEVENS, to Sign for Messrs. GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., and myself.

GEO. R. STEVENS.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1889. [1119]

LOST.

FROM FAN P. int. on SUNDAY EVENING, the 1st inst., a COLLIE DOG with Brass Collar, answering to the name of "LFO." Anyone returning same to the East Point Refinery, will be rewarded if necessary.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1889. [1118]

WANTED.

FOR THE Hongkong Telegraph, a CAPABLE SHORT HAND REPORTER, who is a smart paragraphist and reliable proof-reader. Apply, with full particulars, to

THE EDITOR, The Hongkong Telegraph, Hongkong, 31st July, 1889.

Intimations.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

(NEW GOVERNMENT CENTRAL SCHOOL.)

TERM begins TO-MORROW, 12th September. APPLICANTS for admission should present themselves on that day, at 8.30 A.M., and must be accompanied by Parents or Guardians.

G. H. BATESON WRIGHT, M.A., Head Master.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1889. [1121]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL DIVIDEND DECLARED for the year ended April 30th last, at the rate of 8 per Share of \$25, is now payable. SHAREHOLDERS are requested to apply at the Company's Office for Warrants.

W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1889. [1120]

THE SHAM-HEEN HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 2, D'Almeida Street, on the 17th day of September next, at Noon.

By Order of the Directors, J. A. BARRETTO, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [1116]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship "HAIPHONG,"

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THE Steamship "ARABIC,"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 28th September, at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and the same will be received at the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco, \$225.00

To San Francisco and return, 393.75

available for 6 months.

To Liverpool, 325.00

To London, 325.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates.

Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (on the same vessel) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 304, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1889. [1122]

SHOOTING GALLERY.

